



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the highest ideals that the human race has yet thought to achieve. We shall enroll here representatives of all these warring nations, and of many others, enroll them in an army whose whole effort shall be consecrated to the preservation and improvement of all those incomparable heritages of human life and ideal that across the sea are now suffering such ruthless wholesale destruction.

"Through the horror and unutterable sadness with which the deeds of those vast armies of destruction fill our hearts, there emerges the strong hope that the still greater armies of conservation enrolled in the public schools of this land, composed of representatives of every race and nation of the earth, may yet preserve to themselves and to posterity much that is best from the memories, the ideals and aspirations, the hard-won achievements of all races and nations. More than this, may we not glimpse side by side of the children and youth of all peoples of the earth in our public schools, the coming of a nobler race than the world has yet seen, a race whose superior talents shall be devoted not to the debasement and destruction, but to the elevation and upbuilding of human life, character, and ideals?"

... A series of lectures on the peace movement and the war is included in the winter's program of the Institute of Arts and Sciences of Columbia University. Among them are these:

"The Larger Meaning of the War," Prof. Franklin H. Giddings.

"Hidden Causes of the War," Prof. Wm. M. Sloane.

"The Hague Conventions," Prof. John Bassett Moore.

"The Peace Movement vs. The Present European Struggle," Hamilton Holt.

"Australia and the Partition of the Pacific," Dr. E. E. Slosson.

"Philippine Education and Independence," Prof. Paul Monroe.

... Three more "peace scholars" have come from Japan to attend the Mid-Pacific Institute at Honolulu. *The Friend* for September reproduces a photograph of the young men with five of Japan's most prominent leaders in political, religious, and educational life—Count Okuma, Hon. S. Ebara, Rev. Ebina, Rev. Motoda, and President Naruse. The picture was taken at the home of the Prime Minister, where the young men were given a reception before leaving for Honolulu.

Field Department Notes.

CENTRAL WEST DEPARTMENT.

The interest in the problem of peace and war continues in Chicago with unabated vigor. On October 25 Hamilton Holt, editor of *The Independent*, held an audience of 3,000 at the Sunday Evening Club, in Orchestra Hall, with his masterly presentation of his scheme for world federation. He was followed the next Sunday by Madame Vandervelde, of Belgium, who was the principal speaker at the "Christmas Ship" night of the club. And on November 4 Dr. David Starr Jordan made a profound impression upon the crowded house that greeted him at the City Club, and upon the participants in a luncheon arranged for by Miss Addams at Hull House in honor of Madame Vandervelde. The Chicago office is now arranging for a week's schedule of speaking engagements for Dr. D. N. Furnajieff, the noted Bulgarian pastor.

The Peace Committee of the Political Equality League has arranged for a week's peace campaign by Madame Rosika Schwimmer, of Budapest, secretary of the International Suffrage Alliance. Her general topic is "Women and War."

At the State Convention of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, on October 31, Mrs. Katharine Knowles Robbins, a loyal member of the Chicago Peace Society, secured the adoption of a ringing peace resolution promising the earnest and consecrated support of the suffragists to arbitration, an international police force, and education in peace through schools, clubs, societies, and churches. A similar resolution was secured through her efforts at the meeting of the Illinois State Federation of Women's Clubs a week later.

Mr. Lochner has addressed the following bodies:

October 22, Chicago Heights Political Equality League; October 24, League of Cook County Women's Clubs; October 25, Anthropological Society; November 1, First Congregational Church of Oshkosh, Wis. (afternoon), and First Congregational Church of Appleton (evening); November 5, Wisconsin Federation of Churches, Fond du Lac; November 12, Rush Creek Woman's Club, Marengo, Ill.; November 13, Woman's Party of Cook County; November 15, Garfield Boulevard Presbyterian Church.

The most critical aspect of the Chicago situation is the jingoism of a number of the most influential newspapers. The Secretary has written a number of communications to the press in answer to misleading editorials, but has had the satisfaction of seeing but two of them appear in print—in the *Daily News* of October 22 and the *Tribune* of October 23.

A vacancy in the executive committee of the society, caused by the resignation of Mr. Edward M. Skinner, has been filled by the election of Judge Jacob M. Dickinson, Secretary of War in President Taft's Cabinet.

NEW ENGLAND DEPARTMENT.

A vigorous campaign for paid membership in the Rhode Island Peace Society was opened on Sunday, November 8, by the Director of the New England Department, who was assisted by the Misses Seabury, of New Bedford. Announcements of the canvass and invitations to membership were made by notices in the press and by a circular addressed to two hundred ministers connected with the Rhode Island Federation of Churches. In every case the ministers were asked to appoint some representative of their congregation to receive memberships and send them to the Secretary, Hon. Frederick H. Jackson. In some instances clergymen printed a notice of the canvass in their weekly calendar. Envelopes setting forth by means of brief headings the advance made by the American Peace Society through its branches, as well as conditions of membership, were prepared by the national office for the use of the Department Director and other workers. These promise to be a valuable help in membership work. During the week the Director gave addresses at the following places:

Broadway Baptist Sunday School, "Impressions of the Great War and the Way to Peace"; Central Congregational Church, "From World Warfare to World Peace"; Miss Wheeler's School, "The Problem of Peace"; Moses Brown School, "America's Leadership in the Movement for World Peace"; Providence Y. M. C. A., "England and Germany"; Brown University Chapel Service, "America's Peace Policy the Hope of Europe"; Grace Church Men's Club, "Peace by International Federation and Police"; Rhode Island State Normal School, illustrated lecture, "One Hundred Years of Peace"; Brown University, class in debating, "World Peace as a Theme for Public Speakers." (The class appointed a committee to consider the advisability of having a local oratorical contest during the year or of co-operating with the Intercollegiate Peace Association.)

As a result of these addresses, the objects of the society were presented to nearly two thousand people. Plans were also developed for continuing actively through a special committee the propaganda work of the society and its campaign for membership. While in Providence the Director was the guest of the Moses Brown School, and frequently met the executive officers of the society, who co-operated with him heartily.

On November 4 Dr. Tryon gave his stereopticon lecture, "One Hundred Years of Peace," before the Lynn Women's Club, Lynn, Mass., and on November 17 before the Arlington Educational Association at Arlington Heights. On November 16 he spoke before the November Club of Andover, on "After the War, New Hope for Peace."

The Yale Law Journal has published in its November, 1914, number an article by Dr. Tryon on "The Advance Made by Treaties of Arbitration." An article on "Peace and Arbitration in 1914" for the American Year Book has also been prepared by him.

Memberships in the Vermont and New Hampshire peace societies continue to come in as a result of the trip made by the Director to Vermont and Keene, New Hampshire, in October. Beginning December 6, the Director will make a ten days' tour in New Hampshire and Maine, when he plans to visit Exeter, Dover, Rochester, N. H.; Gorham, Lewiston, Bangor, Augusta, Brunswick, and Portland, Maine.

PACIFIC COAST DEPARTMENT.

Since the Director of this department made his last report to THE ADVOCATE OF PEACE he has distributed over twenty-five thousand pages of our best literature to business men, clubwomen, school teachers, principals of schools, college men and women, and university professors. Especial attention has been given to clubwomen, teachers in the higher grades and colleges, and to graduate students in the State University. He has also attended the Contra Costa County Teachers' Institute, and made a special exhibit of our peace literature. Numerous inquiries from high-school students and teachers have been answered and aid rendered those who were preparing special papers on peace topics. "The Hague Conferences" and "The Cost of War" seemed to be the favored subjects.

Mr. Root has had the pleasure of co-operating with the University Extension Department of the University of California. The bureau of public discussion in this department has organized seventy-five of the high schools of the State into a debating league, and supplies this league with topics of public interest; it also gives the schools information concerning where they may find material for the young debaters. At the request of this bureau the Director submitted, early in November, twenty questions of a peaceful nature for the seventy-five high schools to debate. He will also supply bibliographies to accompany these debating themes.

Mr. Root has also lately arranged for a Peace Prize Contest among the students of the University of California. The prize is \$50 cash.

He has recently addressed the following schools and organizations: At Redwood City, the grammar school, the high school, the women's club (twice), the missionary society, and the Red Cross Society of the Congregational Church; the Research Club and the Woman's Club

of Alameda, Cal.; the Cosmopolitan Club of the University of California.

In addition to this, Mr. Root arranged for the annual meeting of the Northern California Peace Society on November 5, when the following officers were re-elected:

President: William C. Allen.

Vice-Presidents: Prof. Leon J. Richardson, Prof. Chas. L. Biedenbach, Mrs. C. E. Cumberson, Friend W. Richardson, Rev. Edward L. Parsons.

Executive Committee: Addison W. Naylor, Walter E. Vail, Thos. E. Hayden.

Secretary-Treasurer: Robert C. Root.

The secretary gave a brief report, and then came the address of the evening on "War and Civilization," by Prof. Ira W. Howerth, head of the Extension Department of the University of California. The speaker very cleverly showed the folly of war, and also the excessively high cost of the so-called benefits of war.

The Director and Mrs. Root last month attended a reception at the Fairmount Hotel, San Francisco, given in honor of President Takata, of Waseda University, by the Japanese Consul General, Mr. Y. Numano, and his charming wife. This reception was attended by a large number of distinguished citizens of San Francisco and adjoining cities and many of the prominent Japanese of San Francisco, Oakland, and Berkeley.

The Northern California Peace Society is honored in having its president, William C. Allen, a messenger of peace and good will to the Orient. Mr. Allen has had the privilege of addressing many audiences on the subject of peace since he entered the Japanese Empire, and has also had conferences with some of the most eminent men of the kingdom. We trust that much good may come of his visit to the Orient.

DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.

In the New York Department there are two phases of the work to which the Director has to give his attention. First, the peace activities which center in New York, and especially those which are carried on by the New York Peace Society, which is undertaking to perform the function of a State organization. The executive committee of that society has had a series of conferences during the autumn, growing out of the war, which, while they have not as yet led to very definite results, have nevertheless been important, and have consumed some time. Besides, the Director is connected with several other peace organizations which have been making some attempt to help the situation.

As far as the outside field is concerned, the New York Peace Society has been doing considerable work through women's organizations, and has been enrolling a large list of people whose assistance may be of service in the days to come. There has been considerable correspondence with reference to conferences and meetings in various towns and cities which may properly lead to the organization of peace societies. As a rule, the societies which have already been organized are not very energetic in developing the membership, and in one or two of the larger cities there seems to be considerable opposition to the idea of forming a peace society. Some people think that the societies and clubs now in existence, which have occasional addresses on international peace, are sufficient. There is need at the present time of one or two people to do preliminary work, and even to assist

in speaking at conferences and meetings. The Rev. Edward A. McMasters, of Saratoga, N. Y., has kindly offered to give a portion of his time to work about the State, and it is possible that others can be found who will assist in the same way.

In regard to the organization of New Jersey, it is yet an open question whether to have a State society or to have local societies with those from the southern portion affiliated with the Pennsylvania Society and with those in the northern section, like Newark, associated with the New York Society. One thing is certain: that in these sections of the country, as elsewhere, there is, through the public press, a greater amount of propaganda than has ever been seen before. People are thinking deeply, and it is hoped that the interest which they seem to feel may be capitalized in favor of more and better organization.

The Peace Convention at Chattanooga.

By James J. Hall.

It seemed especially fitting that the American Peace Society's work in the great State of Tennessee should begin in Chattanooga, and that a message of peace to all men should go forth from a city once in the throes of war, but now forging to the front with great industries and happy homes. Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Chickamauga all testify to the death struggle of the war of '61-'65; but literally here in Chattanooga the sword is turned into the plowshare, for the chief industry is that of agricultural implements, and Chattanooga plows are known and used throughout the entire South. The city is aggressive and optimistic; her schools are among the best; her newspapers read by hundreds of thousands of readers, and her pulpits manned by able men.

We spent no little time on former visits to arrange for a peace convention, and had much encouragement from the chamber of commerce, the churches, and the schools. Had it not been for the depressed condition now being felt very much in certain parts of the South owing to the European war, the backing of the business men would have been more pronounced. But we had a good convention. The ladies of the city did much in bringing together the schools at the educational rally. Commissioner Hon. H. Clay Evans presided at this meeting, and very helpful addresses were made by Arthur D. Call, of Washington, D. C., and W. D. Upshaw, editor of the *Golden Age*. Dr. George R. Stuart, of Knoxville, had a splendid audience on Friday night, the 23d, presided over by the mayor of the city. The address was on "The Peacemakers," and was an earnest plea for peace from the education of a child to the government of a nation. To him all war between nations is wrong, and the possible benefit of any war could be secured by peaceful methods, while the whole teaching of the New Testament condemns war. On Saturday afternoon James J. Hall gave an address on the lessons of the one hundred years of peace between Great Britain and the United States. Sunday afternoon Dr. T. S. McCallie presided; some excellent music was furnished by a full chorus from St. Luke's Church; a very able address was made by Mrs. Hyde, of Chattanooga, on the

pageantry of war; Arthur D. Call made the principal speech, in which he outlined in a very telling way what should be the attitude of the peace societies now while the nations across the seas are at war, and what are the demands upon us not only in the present, but for the world's future. Prof. S. F. Weston followed, and explained in an interesting manner the work of the Intercollegiate Peace Association.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted and a State organization effected. The convention was held in the large auditorium of the First Baptist Church, and we are under much obligation to the church, and especially the pastor, Dr. W. F. Powell, who aided us in every way possible.

The ministers of the city deserve our hearty thanks for the splendid way they stood by us, and in their association meeting the local expenses of the convention. This we believe is but the beginning of a great peace work throughout the State of Tennessee.

The following are the resolutions adopted:

We believe that war as a measure of settling international disputes represents the ethics of a passing civilization.

We view with unutterable sorrow the horrors spread daily before us by the nine nations now at war.

We believe the end of this wasting scourge of madness and of slaughter—for end there will be—must mark the birth of a newer and a better age, of a social reconstruction on the bases of needs and ideas rather than of selfish, unworthy ambitions and unreasoning force.

But this new era will not come of itself. It must follow the steps of popular education in the direction of reason and justice, rather than of vanity and of force. It will necessarily mean the removal of race and religious antagonisms, the abolition of militarism with all its dangerous profits in war, and the establishment of all necessary machinery for the codification of international law and the execution thereof.

We commend our own Government for its high stand upon international matters—the repeal of the Panama Canal tolls act, and that in the name of national honor; the fine self-restraint in the presence of real aggravations in Mexico; the twenty-eight treaties setting up as many commissions of inquiry, all in the interest of peace between ourselves and foreign nations, and the spirit of neutrality urged in behalf of a peaceful termination of the present war by our discerning statesman, the President of the United States.

We believe in America more than ever; in the principle that righteous governments can exist only by the free consent of the governed, and that this doctrine is especially vital at this time for all nations, if they would close the present unholy strife with the dawn of a permanent international peace.

Therefore we have welcomed for Chattanooga such a conference as this, with its prospects of an effective Tennessee Peace Society. We wish well the American Peace Society, the Intercollegiate Peace Association, and every kindred agency interested in the new and better world order, for we still believe that the governments will yet beat their swords into plowshares and learn war no more.

Your committee further recommends that a Tennessee Peace Society be now formed, and those present this afternoon be considered as charter members, and we suggest Hon. A. W. Chambliss as president; Rev. Dr. Geo. R. Stuart, of Knoxville; Rev. Dr. James I. Vance, of Nashville; Hon. John R. Pepper, of Memphis, as vice-presidents, and Dr. J. J. Hall as secretary.

Respectfully submitted,

T. S. McCALLIE,
W. LOARING CLARK,
IRA M. BOSWELL,
E. L. GRACE,

Committee.